

on the rolls of the department as charwomen, and were drawing money as such when they were not doing any work whatever in return for the money received. Mr. Payne said that he had heard the same charge before, that it is now under investigation, and that three women, especially, who were on the charwomen's roll, were having their official histories probed into by the inspectors.

The charge that people on the rolls of the department as laborers were doing clerical work, was met by the same argument that Mr. Payne advanced in the past. It was a question of administration, the people were appointed under one head, and employed under another, but they did their work efficiently, and the Government did not lose a cent by the operation. The Civil Service Commission protested against the practice, and it had now been abolished. A specific instance of this was a letter carrier who was taken off the street and put on clerical work in the free delivery division. He was an able man, discharged his duties in a capable manner, and no money was lost by the transfer.

The charges by Mr. Tulloch date back to the day when Mr. Cleveland was President, and Mr. Wilson was Postmaster General, but Mr. Payne said that the charges concerning that period in post-office history were so vague, and involved that he could not make them out.

A "Stump Speech."

Mr. Payne called the forty-seven pages of the charges which he did not consider important a "stump speech," and said that while he was willing to investigate whatever was specific, he would not probe into the "speech." He said that Mr. Tulloch made charges, and then refuted them himself. As an example of this he cited the regulations requiring minor postoffice officials to be bonded in trust companies. Mr. Tulloch inveighed against the requirement on the ground that it was made to promote the interests of certain postal officials and politicians, but concluded by saying that the requirement had resolved itself into a wise move. There was an insinuation that Senator Platt, of New York, who was an extensive holder of stock in a large trust company, was instrumental in having the regulation adopted, but there was no proof of his connection with it.

Mr. Payne characterized as "a little mud throwing" the old charge that high postal officials were interested in the private letter box scheme which became notorious in Washington some years ago. The scheme was to persuade householders to take the boxes, and letters recommending it—purporting to be signed by Postmaster General Wilson—were shown to prospective purchasers. Mr. Wilson probably never saw the letters, and had no connection with the company.

Various Officials Named.

Another charge of the same sort was that A. W. Machen, chief of the free delivery division, and George W. Beavers, chief of the division of salaries and allowances, were interested in the Economic Postal Association, which had for its object the securing of a concession from the Government of a special rate for return postal cards sent out by commercial houses. Mr. Payne said that there are a number of arguments in favor of granting the concession, and that it may come at some time in the future, but that there was no evidence offered by Mr. Tulloch that the two men named were improperly interested in the association.

Mr. Tulloch made strictures upon the official conduct of Perry Heath, former First Assistant Postmaster General, but Mr. Payne said that the irregularities complained of had been thoroughly investigated by Comptroller Tracewell, and that after the auditors had pointed out the mistakes, the administration had been corrected and had not since been repeated. Mr. Payne vigorously denied the investigation into the Heath case, and said that the investigation had been smothered by that official. He declared that the expert put on the work had completed his task and that Mr. Tracewell received a full report.

Charges in Mr. Bristow's Hands.

Mr. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who is directing the work of the inspectors, now has the Tulloch charges, and will use them to further his work.

Mr. Payne said yesterday that there was an unnecessary agitation over the question of employing postoffice physicians at a salary of \$1,700 a year as clerks. He said that last December he dismissed all the physicians except those attached to offices having an income of \$1,000,000 or over. There was a dispute about the advisability of having physicians at all, but Mr. Payne thought that in the very large offices it was the cheapest plan, and as in his opinion the Government was benefited by their employment, he did not see any valid objection to them, although the law did not provide for physicians and they were paid out of the general allowance for clerks.

CONSUL McLEAN LEAVES WASHINGTON FOR HOME

John McLean, the United States vice consul at Yokohama, Japan, who has been in Washington several days in connection with his investigation into the smuggling of Japanese silks, left for the West last night.

Consul McLean refused to talk about the cases. It was said yesterday, however, that he had placed important evidence in the hands of the State Department officers, and that they are likely to have prosecutions begin in a few weeks.

RUSSIA'S LABOR DAY.

ROSTOFF-ON-THE-DON, May 16.—In spite of the agitation of the Social Democrats, who urged the public to start disturbances, the Russian Labor Day yesterday passed off quietly, and work went on as usual. Infantry and cosacks, however, were held in readiness to preserve order. Some Social Democrats tried to incite a crowd to make a demonstration in the evening, but they failed. There were numerous arrests of agitators.

TIMES CAMERA CONTEST AROUSES INTEREST

First Week's Entries Show Evidence of Much Originality.

The camera contest announced by The Times, has aroused much interest among local amateur photographers, and the ready response the suggestion has evoked proves that Washington has its full share of energetic picture makers. Many noteworthy prints were submitted last week to The Times, prints which evidenced not only the prescribed originality in subject but progressiveness as well. One particularly up-to-date photograph represented the hulk of the old ferryboat Columbia, recently burned at its wharf at the foot of Seventh Street.

The first week's contest closed last night and the three pictures winning the first, second, and third prizes, respectively, will be printed in The Times Sunday, May 24. On the same day three others deserving honorable mention will also be reproduced. This week's contest will close next Saturday night and the pictures of highest merit will appear in The Times of Sunday, May 24.

That the contest has aroused a wide interest is manifest in the number of requests which have reached The Times that the competition shall not be limited to the District of Columbia. In order to meet this request the conditions have been so changed that anyone residing within twenty miles of the Capitol Building may be eligible.

The far-famed beauty of the Capitol City offers excellent opportunity to the photographer, yet it is surprising to note the attitude with which the amateur has taken advantage of these opportunities. Many unique subjects have been chosen by way of complying with the "originality" clause, and the attention given to such details as developing, printing and happy treatment of light and shade in the picture itself establishes the local amateur photographer in a class with the art student rather than with the artisan.

The contest offered by The Times is for the encouragement of the amateur, and all possible concessions within reason will be made for his benefit. The awards will be the result of careful consideration by competent judges of photography, who have signified their willingness to act in the interest of the local amateur.

Prints were entered in last week's contest by the following persons: H. H. Hurlburt, 41 Bates Street; Elizabeth Elliott Poe, city; Harvey C. Pierce, 1243 Fifth Street northwest; R. P. Tolman, 1300 Third Street northwest; J. C. Williamson, 1309 K Street northwest; Helen B. Strait, 337 Ninth Street southeast; J. H. Snapp, 421 K Street northwest; George Speidel, Jr., 2309 First Street northwest; A. J. Klopp, 908 K Street northwest; Frank S. Ratcliffe, city; Charles N. Travis, 703 Eleventh Street northwest; William Musser, 641 Elliott Street northeast; William H. De Shields, city; F. A. Truett, 4 New York Avenue northeast; Charles Williams, 918 First Street northwest; and Jerry McCarthy, 3335 M Street northwest.

NEW SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAY BRIDGE

General Gillespie, the Chief of Engineers, received yesterday from Colonel Allen, the engineer officer in charge of the improvements upon the Potomac, the new specifications for the highway bridge. Several weeks ago the War Department decided to reject all the bids for the construction of the bridge, owing to the fact that each was in excess of the limit of appropriation fixed by Congress, which amounts to \$96,000.

As soon as the new specifications are approved by the Secretary of War bids will be asked for. It is proposed to allow the contractors to furnish their own plans and designs, in accordance with the specifications of the department. By this means it may be possible to let the contract for the construction of the bridge for a sum within the appropriation.

REVOLUTION QUELLED IN NICARAGUA

Minister Merry cabled the State Department yesterday from Managua that the revolution in Nicaragua is over, the government vessel Once de Julio having captured and sunk the insurgent gunboat Victoria.

SEVEN PERSONS HURT BY FALL OF SCAFFOLD

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Seven men were injured by the collapse of a scaffold in the electricity building on the World's Fair grounds. Five were able to go home on street cars, after Drs. Moore and Sheets had dressed their injuries at the Emergency Hospital, but two had to be conveyed in ambulances.

The scaffolding was thirty feet from the floor. All were precipitated to the floor. The timber with which the scaffold was constructed fell upon them, and two, Wrightman and McKellop, were covered by several hundred pounds of the stuff.

TO COME AGAIN.

BERLIN, May 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, has expressed to close friends his intention of visiting the St. Louis World's Fair and of making a second tour of the United States. The Kaiser, it is reported, approves his brother's purpose.

The prince thoroughly enjoyed his visit to America, and the Kaiser was likewise pleased at the friendly demonstrations for the prince.

REFUSED TO PAY FINE.

MARYSVILLE, Ohio, May 16.—The jury in the case of Anna Kell vs. Richard Nicol, a young farmer, returned a verdict of guilty, and Judge Dow ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$400 or go to jail. Nicol refused to pay the amount.

NOTED OPERA SINGER EXPIRES IN PARIS

Sibyl Sanderson Succumbs to Attack of Grip.

PARIS, May 16.—Sibyl Sanderson, the well-known opera singer, died here at 4 o'clock this morning. A severe attack of grip is given as the cause of her death.

When the end came her sisters, Edith and Marion, and her friend and protegee, Mary Garden, of Chicago, soprano of the Opera Comique, were by her side. Her mother, Mrs. Sanderson, though in Paris, was ill, and unable to come to her daughter's side.

Since her return from Nice, several months ago, Miss Sanderson has been seriously ill with hardening of the liver and paralysis of the limbs, and part of her face. Three days ago she became delirious and unconscious, and she did not regain consciousness.

Miss Sanderson was to have married Count Paul Tolstoy, a cousin of the great novelist, this summer. The funeral will be held in Paris on Monday.

Miss Sanderson took part in the social events of the American colony, and was frequently seen at the receptions held at the United States embassy.

Many Americans and leaders of the theatrical world called at the Sanderson residence in the course of the afternoon, when the news of Miss Sanderson's death became generally known, and inscribed their names on the register. Director Entini, of the Opera Comique, where Miss Sanderson achieved her most notable successes, paid her a tribute.

PLANKED SHAD DINNER FOR BOARD OF TRADE

Business Men Forgot Their Dignity at River View.

A LARGE CROWD PRESENT

Planked Shad, Baseball, and Speeches Occupy Most of Their Time—Commissioner Macfarland Talks.

Feasting, sport and good-fellowship marked the annual shad bake of the Board of Trade at River View yesterday afternoon. Several hundred members of the association and invited guests went down on the morning and afternoon steamers, and the day was given up to one of the good times for which the Board of Trade is famous.

Immediately after the arrival of the morning boat a baseball game was started by two nines selected from the younger blood. Sam Stinemetz was captain of one side and William H. Henshaw the other. There was some good playing but the coaching of the crowd hatter and the irrepressible Crown Lunch man were the features of the game. The official score could not be found last night, and amid conflicting rumors it was gleaned that Henshaw's men really won the game, but that the scorer on Stinemetz's side was the better man with figures.

Sports in Order.

Other sports were the order of the day, and the old fellows engaged in pool, shuffleboard, and pitching quito. Dinner was served at 3 o'clock in the big dining room, where nearly 250 hungry men were fed on the choicest of Potomac shad, baked to a turn on hot oak planks.

Prominent Speakers Present.

The exercises of the day were in the pavilion after dinner. Commissioner Macfarland was the chief speaker. Thomas W. Smith, president of the Board of Trade, made a brief address and introduced the guests, including the District Commissioners and several others. Commissioner Macfarland said: "Three years ago, just before I took the oath of office as Commissioner of the District of Columbia for the first time, you were kind enough to give me Godspeed. Half in fun, half in earnest, you promised to stand by me even when you disagreed with me as to details, to be to my virtues very kind, and to my faults a little blind, and at least to give me the benefit of the doubt, knowing that I did not seek the office and believing that I meant to do my best."

In Touch With the People.

"The sympathy and support which you then pledged me as I entered the public service of the District, you have generously given me ever since. I have never appealed to you in vain for aid in any public endeavor. You have made me feel not only that I had the consent of the governed, but that I had what is far better, their co-operation and good will. We have worked together through three notable years. We have taken part in the beginning of the new improvement and development of the District of Columbia, from the celebration of its centennial anniversary in 1900. We have seen all the important projects for the District taken up in Congress, considered, in some cases planned, and in others put in execution. We have seen the appropriation increased to meet the increased needs. We have seen the new interest of the country, proud of the National Capital, promoting its advancement. We have seen the prosperous growth of the District, not merely material, but spiritual as well. All that has been accomplished has meant hard work, hard fighting occasionally; it has been a fair chapter of strenuous life. But it has had its reward, and chiefly the greatest of all compensations, the knowledge that things that are worth while are being brought to pass. Gratefully as I am for steadfast encouragement

CHAMBERLAIN FAVORS PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS

Would Have Reciprocity With England's Colonies.

LONDON, May 16.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain last night made his first address to his constituents at Birmingham since he returned from South Africa.

He declared that on the imperial policy of the next few years depended whether the British empire should stand together as one free nation against the world or fall into separate states selfishly seeking their own interests and losing the advantages which unity alone could give. If separation began with Irish home rule, the empire would dissolve into its component atoms.

He asked the country to think what it meant to England as a power and as an influence among the nations and to the trade and commerce of England, if, when the population of the colonies ceased to be considered that of England, they were still united.

Mr. Chamberlain launched into a remarkable suggestion, advocating a departure from the existing interpretation of free trade. He proposed the establishment of preferential tariffs between the colonies and Great Britain, and was cordially indorsed by his audience. His main point was that the present position of affairs in this respect was incongruous, and that a new situation must be met by a new policy. He recalled that Canada in 1898 voluntarily offered Great Britain a preference of 15 per cent, which it had since increased to 38 1-3 per cent, and he pointed out how British trade with Canada has since grown.

ment which the support of the citizens has given, I am more grateful for having had a part in the making of the new Capital.

Work Becoming Difficult.

"The administration of the executive government of the District of Columbia becomes more difficult and more exacting every year. It is a great business machine, the largest, as well as the most important, business in the District, and it demands instant and constant attention. Elsewhere similar governments may be run as political machines, if, indeed, in every other case they are not run by a political machine, but here we have the equivalent of a great corporation on its business side, while on the political side, we represent a little state, having a larger population than any one of six of the greater States, and at the same time the interests of the National Government and of the people of the whole country. There is honor in such responsibility, but its chief value is the unique opportunity it gives for public service."

"The outlook of the District government, and of all the interests committed to its care, is now so bright that we can have nothing but hope as we face the future."

Other Speakers.

Short speeches were made by Commissioner West and J. M. Thurston. The excursion and shad bake was in charge of a general committee of arrangements, consisting of Thomas P. Morgan, chairman; S. W. Stinemetz, Owen Owen, Ralph W. Lee, E. H. Neumeyer, Walter H. Klopfer, William H. Henshaw, Edward H. Droop.

AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The following Washingtonians are registered at Atlantic City hotels: Avoca—Mrs. N. T. Polk, Miss Polk. Archdale—Miss E. Brown. Barton—Miss Wells. Strand—A. W. Pitzer, B. Bittinger. Wilshire—Mrs. C. Harnor, J. Cunachild, Miss Cunachild. La Fontaine—Dr. E. C. Barstow and wife.

Haddon Hall—H. Danton and wife. Richmond—T. H. Stanton. Berkshire—J. Truitt and Miss Truitt. Dunlop—Frank Conger. Acme—James A. Gilson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. William Warner and son. Belmont—S. Hodgman. Brexton—The Rev. A. S. Johns, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. W. Naelon. Arlington—J. W. Watson, E. L. Henry. Dennis—Mrs. A. A. Gray. Little Queen—Mr. Hyam. Chalfonte—Miss D. Carpenter, H. Carpenter, F. Carpenter, and T. Carpenter, and Miss Boyce. New England—S. Howes, J. Shedd and wife, E. Shedd. Seaside—W. Ballantyne and wife. Chelsea—M. M. Dyer.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 16.—R. J. Dundon, of Erie, Pa., is under arrest here, charged by E. C. Harley & Co., of Dayton, with embezzlement, and will be taken to Dayton for hearing. Dundon is a traveling salesman in the employ of the company.

FROM THE BENCH.

A Judge Commends Pure Food.

A judge of a Colorado court said: "Nearly one year ago I began the use of Grape-Nuts as a food. Constant confinement, indoor and the monotonous grind of office duties had so weakened and impaired my mental powers that I felt the imperative need of something which neither doctors nor food specialists seemed able to supply."

"A week's use of Grape-Nuts twice each day convinced me that some unusual and marvelous virtue was contained therein. My mental vigor returned with astonishing rapidity. Brain weariness (from which I had constantly suffered) quickly disappeared; clearness of thought and intellectual health and activity which I had never previously known were to me the plain results of a few months' use of this food."

"Unhesitatingly, I commend Grape-Nuts as the most remarkable food preparation which science has ever produced so far as my knowledge and experience extends." Name and address furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. The judge is right. Grape-Nuts food is a certain and remarkable brain builder and can be relied upon. There's a reason.

LORENZO NOT KILLED FOR POLITICAL CRIME

Colombian Minister Explains Execution of Former Revolutionist.

Widespread interest in a report that Victoriano Lorenzo, a former revolutionary leader in Colombia, had been executed for a "political crime" against the government, was dissipated yesterday by Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires in Washington, who denied the accuracy of the reasons alleged. Lorenzo was shot after conviction by a court-martial of having committed different crimes, Dr. Herran said, but these offenses had taken place before the beginning of the war and were of a common order.

"Lorenzo was an Indian chief," said Dr. Herran yesterday, "and exercised power over several hundred people in the district between Panama and Costa Rica. That section was a hotbed of revolutionists, and he created a great deal of trouble. But the crimes for which he was executed occurred long before his participation in the rebellion."

A Career of Crime.

"In brief, his career of the past few years included a long period of depredations, in consequence of which he was put into the penitentiary in Panama. He had been incarcerated but a short time when he managed to escape. Thereupon he plunged into the war and gave great assistance to the revolutionists, as he was crafty and daring and exercised full sway over his people."

"After a time he was captured, and for safekeeping was put on board a war vessel commanded by Captain Maraduque, of the Missouri family of that name. In spite of the latter's vigilance, and the fact that his vessel was manned by a picked crew, Lorenzo again escaped. He always controlled sums of money, and the only explanation ever suggested was that his friends in the tribe made good use of it."

Not Tried for Political Crimes.

"After his second escape Lorenzo was again captured and strongly guarded. He was tried for the crimes committed before the revolution, for which he was originally held in the penitentiary. These crimes were of a wholesale sort and of a revolting nature. Efforts to have the death sentence commuted were unavailing, and the death penalty has been inflicted, the press dispatches say. His execution, as will be seen, was not, therefore, for political crimes in connection with the recent revolution."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETING OF Journeymen Plasterers' Association, MONDAY, MAY 18. Business of importance. By order: THOS. A. REARDON, President. my17-2t

NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST CO., NO. 1405 G STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1903. To the Stockholders of the American Security and Trust Company:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law and to the by-laws of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C., that a special meeting of the stockholders of the company has been duly called and appointed by its board of directors and will be held at the office of the company, No. 1405 G Street northwest, city of Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 18th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon. The object of business of the said special meeting is to submit to the stockholders of the company for their sanction and approval a proposal to increase the capital stock of the company for the purposes for which the company was incorporated, from \$250,000, consisting of 25,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, to \$500,000, to consist of 50,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and the resolution of the action of the president, executive committee, and board of directors of the company in accepting, subject to the approval of the stockholders, a written proposal dated March 20, 1903, covering the disposition of such increase in the capital stock, which proposal may be seen at the office of the company. The transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1903, at noon, and will be reopened on Monday, the 18th day of May, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. The stockholders of record at the date of such meeting, viz, May 18, 1903, will be entitled to any rights arising from the action of the stockholders at such meeting.

By order of the board of directors:
J. B. HELL, President.
HENRY F. MOUNT, V. P. COX, W. M. COX, ROBERT DORRAN, JAMES E. FITCH, DANIEL FRASER, JOHN E. HERRELL, H. HURT, JOHN A. KASSON, GEO. L. KNOWLES, JOHN R. McLEAN, CLARENCE P. NORMENT, MYRON M. PARKER, ROBERT PORTNER, F. STEVENS, A. A. THOMAS, WARD THORON, E. A. WILLARD, HENRY WELLS, JOSEPH WRIGHT, JAMES F. HOOD, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE.—At public auction, on easy terms, 12 acres of land, with large, beautiful trees and clear running stream, between Washington city and Falls Church, near electric road, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903, at 5 O'CLOCK P. M. Will be sold without reserve. Offers solicited. Write or call for particulars. JAMES E. CLEMENTS, 1406 G St. N. W. my14-6t

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS TO CLOSE A SYNDICATE, SITUATE ON CARROLL STREET, AT THE INTERSECTION OF YOUNG STREET, TWINGING CITY, C.

By virtue of authority vested in us by all parties in interest we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE 18th DAY OF MAY, 1903, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., lots numbered 51 and 52, in Block No. 4, Twining City, D. C. Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$25 required on each lot at time of sale. Conveyancing, recording, etc., at purchaser's cost. THOS. J. OWEN & SONS, Auctioneers. my12-4dks

DIED.

GERHARDT.—In New York city, on Saturday, May 16, 1903, DOROTHEA GERHARDT, widow of the late Gen. Joseph Gerhardt. Notice of funeral in Monday's Times. SPRIGGS.—Departed this life on Thursday, May 14, 1903, at 2:15 a. m., MAUD S. SPRIGGS, the beloved wife of Howard W. Spriggs, at 5 1/2 Street northwest.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Fourth and L Streets northwest.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, 822 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D.

AMES SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS IN PRISON

Former Mayor Convicted of Collecting Graft.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 16.—After listening to the appeal of the counsel of former Mayor A. A. Ames for mercy, Judge Elliott this morning sentenced the once powerful political leader to spend six years at hard labor in the State penitentiary.

A bond of \$19,000 was accepted by the court and Dr. Ames will not have to go to prison until the supreme court has passed on his appeal.

Dr. Albert A. Ames was arrested on February 15 last at Hancock, N. H., as a fugitive from justice. The disclosures which had been previously made constituted one of the most noted of recent municipal scandals.

The last of the six indictments returned against Dr. Ames, and the one on which he was convicted, charged the collection of "graft" by Irwin Gardner, and traced it from the moment it was alleged to have been paid to Gardner up to the time it was said to have been delivered to the mayor.

Dr. Ames was arraigned on three indictments before he fled to New Hampshire. The first was found against him by the April grand jury last year. On July 7, 1902, he was taken before Judge Harrison and listened to the reading of an indictment which charged him with having offered a bribe to former County Commissioner E. F. Sweet. If Sweet would cast his vote for one of Ames' friends in the selection of a sheriff. He pleaded not guilty, and his bonds were fixed at \$5,000.

TURKEY BUYS WARSHIPS.

ROME, May 16.—It is reported that Turkey has agreed to buy two warships which have been built for Argentina.

DEAF, THE SIGNALS WERE NO WARNING TO HIM

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 16.—Hugh D. Huggins, an aged rancher, living near Downey, was struck by a Southern Pacific train near his home and instantly killed. Huggins had left his home to visit a neighbor and was walking along the railroad track when the train approached. Engineer G. E. Hughes, who was in the cab, saw him on the track and blew the whistle several times, but Huggins, who was deaf, did not hear him.

Seeing that the man paid not the slightest attention to the signals, the engineer attempted to stop the train, but the momentum was too great to be overcome, and the pilot struck Huggins, knocking him from the track and killing him instantly.

MISS STONE, MISSIONARY, NOW SEEKS REVENGE

Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who was captured by Bulgarian brigands and held for ransom, has addressed a letter to the State Department, urging that this Government take action to "get satisfaction," as she expresses it, for the indignities and outrages which she suffered.

While Miss Stone does not name any specified sum which she would ask this Government to collect, it is understood that she believes the ransom money should be returned, and that due apology should be made by her captors for depriving her of her liberty.

The State Department has taken no action in the matter.

SUMMER RESORTS.

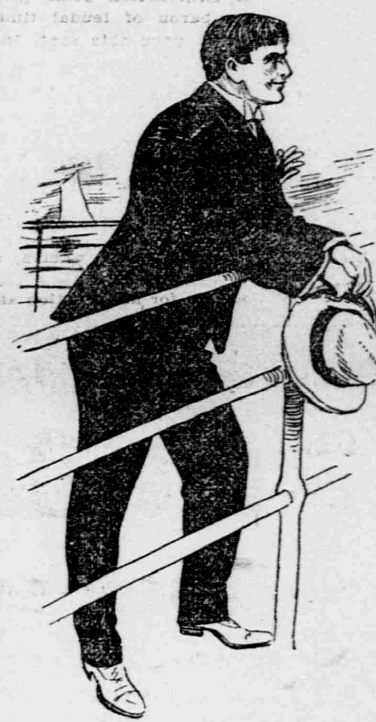
ATLANTIC CITY.

"The Salt Breath of the Sea Brings Health." GALEX HALL, Atlantic City, N. J. Sanatorium and Hotel. New building, handsome and elegant in every feature. Physicians and nurses. Rooms with private baths and sea water. A place for rest and health seekers. Table and service first class. Booklet. F. L. YOUNG, Gen. Mgr.

Saks & Company

Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.

Russian Navy Serge.



Our order for Russian Navy Serge for this season was 10,000 yards larger than ever before. Nothing can tell of the demand more plainly than that; and nothing bespeaks worth like demand. It is dyed and woven under our inspection—every yard is tested over and over again, and EVERY YARD MUST STAND THE TESTS before the goods are passed to our makers. The designing and the tailoring are under the "Fit Reform" system. It isn't possible to produce more trustworthy weave; it isn't possible to make better garments. We don't care where you wear a Russian Navy Serge, under what conditions, it will hold its color and its shape. IT WILL GIVE UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

U. S. Patent Office certificate No. 6624 guarantees the Serge. U. S. Patent Office certificate No. 95 guarantees the making. We guarantee it with the knowledge of makemanship; we guarantee it with the unbroken record of twelve years of precedents.

Russian Navy Serge is made up in the latest styles of Single and Double-Breasted Sacks for Men up to 50 size; we've made it up in the special Young Men's styles, and it is made up in the Short Pants sizes.

Men's Russian Navy Serge Suits—\$12.50.

Young Men's Russian Navy Serge Suits—\$10.00.

Boys' Short Pants Russian Navy Serge Suits—\$5.00.



to Place Your Order

is easy, for you need not write or call. Telephone if there's one near you. Tell us how much to send—that's all.

Ononoko Rye